

This Page Is Inserted by IFW Operations  
and is not a part of the Official Record

## **BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES**

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

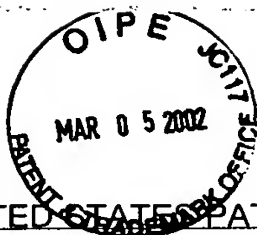
Defects in the images may include (but are not limited to):

- BLACK BORDERS
- TEXT CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- FADED TEXT
- ILLEGIBLE TEXT
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- COLORED PHOTOS
- BLACK OR VERY BLACK AND WHITE DARK PHOTOS
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS

**IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.**

**As rescanning documents *will not* correct images,  
please do not report the images to the  
Image Problem Mailbox.**

**THIS PAGE BLANK (USPTO)**



HH  
COPY OF PAPERS  
COPY OF PAPERS FILED  
ORIGINALLY FILED

SECTOR  
\$

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Examiner:

Group: Attorney Docket # 1881

Applicant(s): ENGELSBURG, A., E T AL

Serial No.: 10/040,648

Filed: 01/07/2002

For : METHOD FOR UPGRADING A DATA STREAM OF  
MULTIMEDIA DATA

Honorable Commissioner of Patents  
and Trademarks  
Washington, D.C. 20231

February 20, 2002

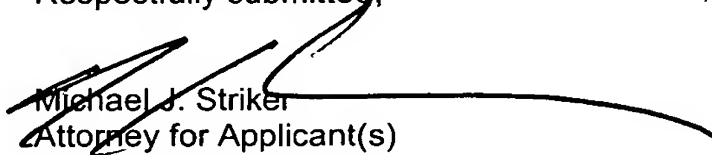
Sir:

The subject application was filed without signature of the inventors.

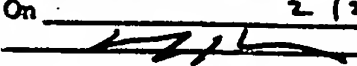
Declaration papers executed by the inventors are submitted herewith.

It is respectfully requested that any fee be charged to the account of the undersigned (19-4675).

Respectfully submitted,

  
Michael J. Striker  
Attorney for Applicant(s)  
Reg. No. 27233

**BOX MISSING PARTS**

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as first class mail in an envelope addressed to: Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231.  
On 2/20/02  


OFFICE OF THE  
COMPTROLLER OF THE  
COURT OF COMMONS  
AND VESTMENTS  
LONDON

**THIS PAGE BLANK (USPTO)**



Europäisches  
Patentamt

European  
Patent Office

Office européen  
des brevets

D.J.  
#5 5-712  
*Priority Papers*



Bescheinigung

Certificate

Attestation

Die angehefteten Unterlagen stimmen mit der ursprünglich eingereichten Fassung der auf dem nächsten Blatt bezeichneten europäischen Patentanmeldung überein.

The attached documents are exact copies of the European patent application described on the following page, as originally filed.

Les documents fixés à cette attestation sont conformes à la version initialement déposée de la demande de brevet européen spécifiée à la page suivante.

Patentanmeldung Nr. Patent application No. Demande de brevet n°

01100500.6

Der Präsident des Europäischen Patentamts;  
Im Auftrag

For the President of the European Patent Office

Le Président de l'Office européen des brevets  
p.o.

R C van Dijk

DEN HAAG, DEN  
THE HAGUE, 28/11/01  
LA HAYE, LE

**THIS PAGE BLANK (USPTO)**



Europäisches  
Patentamt

Europ an  
Patent Office

Office européen  
des brevets

**Blatt 2 der Bescheinigung**  
**Sheet 2 of the certificate**  
**Page 2 de l'attestation**

Anmeldung Nr.:  
Application no.:  
Demande n°: 01100500.6

Anmeldetag:  
Date of filing: 09/01/01  
Date de dépôt:

Anmelder:  
Applicant(s):  
Demandeur(s):  
ROBERT BOSCH GMBH  
70442 Stuttgart  
GERMANY

Bezeichnung der Erfindung:  
Title of the invention:  
Titre de l'invention:  
Method for upgrading a data stream of multimedia data

In Anspruch genommene Priorität(en) / Priority(ies) claimed / Priorité(s) revendiquée(s)

Staat:  
State:  
Pays:

Tag:  
Date:  
Date:

Aktenzeichen:  
File no.  
Numéro de dépôt:

Internationale Patentklassifikation:  
International Patent classification:  
Classification internationale des brevets:  
G10L13/08

Am Anmeldetag benannte Vertragsstaaten:  
Contracting states designated at date of filing: AT/BE/CH/CY/DE/DK/ES/FI/FR/GB/GR/IE/IT/LI/LU/MC/NL/PT/SE/TR  
Etats contractants désignés lors du dépôt:

Bemerkungen:  
Remarks:  
Remarques:

**THIS PAGE BLANK (USPTO)**



09.01.01 Sk/Zj

5

ROBERT BOSCH GMBH, 70442 Stuttgart

10

Method for upgrading a data stream of multimedia data

State of the art

15

The invention describes a method for upgrading a data stream of multimedia data, which comprises features with textual description.

20

In order to exactly describe e.g. the pronunciation of a text, e.g. for controlling a speech synthesiser, the "World Wide Web Consortium" (W3C) is currently specifying a so-called "Speech Synthesis Markup Language" (SSML, <http://www.w3.org/TR/speech-synthesis>). Within this specification, xml (Extensible Markup Language) elements are defined for describing how the elements of a text are to be pronounced exactly.

25

30

For the phonetic transcription of text the "International Phonetic Alphabet" (IPA) is used. The use of this phoneme element together with high level multimedia description schemes enables the content creator to exactly specify the phonetic transcription of the description text. However, if there are multiple occurrences of the same words in different parts of a description text, the phonetic description has to be inserted (and thus stored or transmitted) for each of the occurrences.

35

Object and advantages of the invention

5 With the steps of claim 1 and the corresponding subclaims a more efficient phonetic representation of specific parts or words of high level, textual multimedia description schemes is enabled.

10 This objective is achieved by means of the present invention in that in addition to the textual description a set of phonetic translation hints is included. These phonetic translation hints specify the phonetic transcription of parts or words of the textual description. The phonetic transcription enables applications like speech recognition  
15 or text to speech systems to cope with special cases where automatic transcription is not applicable or to completely cut out the process of automatic transcription. A second aspect of the invention is the efficient binary coding of the phonetic translation hints values in order to allow low  
20 bandwidth transmission or storage of respective description data containing phonetic translation hints.

25 Known solutions allow the phonetic transcription of specific parts or words of the description text for high level multimedia descriptions. However, the phonetic transcriptions have to be specified for each occurrence of a word or text part, i.e. if certain words occur more than once in a description text, the phonetic transcriptions have to be repeated each time. The present invention has the  
30 advantage that it allows to specify a phonetic transcription of specific parts or words of any description text within high level feature multimedia description schemes. In contrary to the state of the art, the present invention allows to specify the phonetic transcription of words which

are valid for the whole description text or parts of it, without requiring that the phonetic transcription is repeated for each occurrence of the word in the description text. In order to achieve this goal, a set of phonetic translation hints is included in the description schemes. These translation hints uniquely define how to pronounce specific words of the description text. The phonetic translation hints are valid for either the whole description text or parts of it, depending on which level of the description scheme they are included. By this, it is possible to only once specify (and thus transmit or store) the phonetic transcription of a set of words, which is then valid for all occurrences of those words in that part of the text where the phonetic translation hints are valid. This makes the parsing of the descriptions easier, since the description text does no longer carry all the phonetic transcriptions in-line, but they are treated separately. Further, it facilitates the authoring of the description text, since the text can be generated separately from the transcription hints. Finally, it reduces the amount of data necessary for storing or transmitting the description text.

#### Detailed description of the invention

Before discussing the details of the invention some definitions, especially used in MPEG-7 are presented.

In the context of the MPEG-7 standard that is currently under development, a textual representation of the description structures for the description of audio-visual data content in multimedia environments is used. For this task, the *Extensible Markup Language* (XML) is used, where the Ds and DSs are specified using the so-called *Description*

*Definition Language (DDL)*. In the context of the remainder of this document, the following definitions are used:

•**Data:** Data is audio-visual information that will be described using MPEG-7, regardless of storage, coding, display, transmission, medium, or technology.

•**Feature:** A Feature is a distinctive characteristic of the data which signifies something to somebody.

•**Descriptor (D):** A Descriptor is a representation of a Feature. A Descriptor defines the syntax and the semantics of the Feature representation.

•**Descriptor Values (DV):** A Descriptor Value is an instantiation of a Descriptor for a given data set (or subset thereof) that describes the actual data.

•**Description Scheme (DS):** A Description Scheme specifies the structure and semantics of the relationships between its components, which may be both Descriptors (Ds) and Description Schemes (DSs).

•**Description:** A Description consists of a DS (structure) and the set of Descriptor Values (instantiations) that describe the Data.

•**Coded Description:** A Coded Description is a Description that has been encoded to fulfil relevant requirements such as compression efficiency, error resilience, random access, etc.

•**Description Definition Language (DDL):** The Description Definition Language is a language that allows the creation of new Description Schemes and, possibly, Descriptors. It also allows the extension and modification of existing Description Schemes.

The lowest level of the description is a descriptor. It defines one or more features of the data. Together with the

respective DVs it is used to actually describe a specific piece of data. The next higher level is a description scheme, which contains at least two or more components and their relationships. Components can be either descriptors or description schemes. The highest level so far is the description definition language. It is used for two purposes: first, the textual representations of static descriptors and description schemes are written using the DDL. Second, the DDL can also be used to define a dynamic DS using static Ds and DSs.

With respect to the MPEG-7 descriptions, two kind of data can be distinguished. First, the low level features describe properties of the data like e.g. the dominant colour, the shape or the structure of an image or a video sequence. These features are, in general, extracted automatically from the data. On the other hand, MPEG-7 can also be used to describe high level features like e.g. the title of a film, the author of a song or even a complete media review with respect to the corresponding data. These features are, in general, not extracted automatically, but edited manually or semi-automatically during production or post-production of the data. Up to now, the high level features are described in textual form only, possibly referring to a specified language or thesaurus. A simple example for the textual description of some high level features is given below.

<CreationInformation>

<Creation>

<Title type="original">

<TitleText xml:lang="en">Music</TitleText>

</Title>

<Creator>

<Role CSName="MPEG\_roles\_CS" CSTermID="47">

<Label xml:lang="en">presenter</Label>

- 6 -

R. 40159

```

        </Role>
        <Individual>
            <Name>Madonna</Name>
        </Individual>
5      </Creator>
    </Creation>
    <MediaReview>
        <Reviewer>
            <FirstName>Alan</FirstName>
10      <GivenName>Bangs</GivenName>
        </Reviewer>
        <RatingCriterion>
            <CriterionName>Overall</CriterionName>
            <WorstRating>1</WorstRating>
15      <BestRating>10</BestRating>
        </RatingCriterion>
        <RatingValue>10</RatingValue>
        <FreeTextReview>
20      This is again an excellent piece of music from our well-
            known superstar, without the necessity for more than 180
            bpm in order to make people feel excited. It comes along
            with harmonic yet clearly defined transitions between
            pieces of rap-like vocals, well known for e.g. from the
            Kraut-Rappers "Die fantastischen 4" and their former
25      chart runner-up "MfG", and on the other hand peaceful
            sounding instrumental sections. Therefore this song
            deserves a clear 10+ rating.
        </FreeTextReview>
    </MediaReview>
30 </CreationInformation>

```

The example uses the XML language for the descriptions. The  
 text in the brackets ("<...>") is referred to as XML tags,  
 and it specifies the elements of the description scheme. The  
35 text between the tags are the data values of the  
 description. The example describes the title, the presenter  
 and a short media review of an audio track called "Music"

from the well known American Singer "Madonna". As can be seen, all the information is given in textual form, possibly according to a specified language ("de" for German, or "en" for English) or to a specified thesaurus. The text  
5 describing the data can in principle be pronounced in different ways, depending on the language, the context or the usual customs with respect to the application area. However, the textual description as specified up to now is the same, regardless of the pronunciation.

10 In order to exactly describe e.g. the pronunciation of the text, e.g. for controlling a speech synthesiser, the "World Wide Web Consortium" (W3C) is currently specifying a so-called "Speech Synthesis Markup Language" (SSML,  
15 <http://www.w3.org/TR/speech-synthesis>). Within this specification, xml elements are defined for describing how the elements of a text are to be pronounced exactly. Among others, a phoneme element is defined which allows to specify the phonetic transcription of text parts like described  
20 below.

```
<phoneme ph="t&#252;m&#251;to&#28A;"> tomato </phoneme>  
<!-- This is an example of IPA using character entities -->
```

```
25 <phoneme ph="tûmuto"> tomato </phoneme>  
<!-- This example uses the Unicode IPA characters. -->  
<!--Note: this will not display correctly on most browsers -->
```

30 As can be seen, for the phonetic transcription the "International Phonetic Alphabet" (IPA) is used. The use of this phoneme element together with high level multimedia description schemes enables the content creator to exactly specify the phonetic transcription of the description text. However, if there are multiple occurrences of the same words  
35 in different parts of a description text, the phonetic

description has to be inserted (and thus stored or transmitted) for each of the occurrences.

The general idea of the presented invention is to define a new DS called PhoneticTranslationHints which gives additional information about how a set of words is pronounced. The current Textual Datatype, which does not include this information, is defined with respect to the MPEG-7 Multimedia Description Schemes CD as follows.

```
<!-- ##### -->
<!-- Definition of Textual Datatype -->
<!-- ##### -->
```

```
15 <complexType name="TextualType">
    <simpleContent>
        <extension base="string">
            <attribute ref="xml:lang" use="optional"/>
        </extension>
    </simpleContent>
20 </complexType>
```

The Textual Datatype only contains a string for text information and an optional attribute for the language of the text. The additional information about how some or all words in an instance of the Textual Datatype are pronounced is given by an instance of the new defined PhoneticDescriptionHintsType. Two solutions for the definition of this new type are given in the following subsections.

The first realisation of the PhoneticTranslationHintsType is given by the following definition

```
35 <complexType name="PhoneticTranslationHintsType">
    <sequence maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <element name="Word">
```



- 9 -

R. 40159

```

    <complexType>
      <simpleContent>
        <extension base="string">
          <attribute name="phonetic_translation"
5             type="string"
use="required"/>
        </extension>
      </simpleContent>
    </complexType>
10  </element>
    </sequence>
  </complexType>

```

15 The semantics of the new defined  
PhoneticTranslationHintsType are described in the following  
table.

Name	Definition
PhoneticTranslationHints	Contains a set of words and their corresponding pronunciations.
Word	Single word coded as string.
Phonetic_translation	This element contains the additional phonetic information about the corresponding text. For the representation of the phonetic information, the IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) or the SAMPA representation are chosen.

20 This new created type unambiguously gives a connection  
between words and their appropriate pronunciation. In the  
following, an example with an instance of the  
PhoneticTranslationHintsType is given which refers to the  
example discussed before.

- 10 -

R. 40159

```

<PhoneticTranslationHints>
  <Word
phonetic_translation="b&#152;p&#211;m1&#28A;n&#043">bpm</Word>
  <Word phonetic_translation="kr&#372;r&#011;pe&#290;">Kraut-
Rappers</Word>
  <Word phonetic_translation="em&#001;ef&#005;q&#011;">MFG</Word>
  :
</PhoneticTranslationHints>

```

With this instance of the PhoneticTranslationHintsType an application now knows the exact phonetic transcription of some or all words of the text which is given between the <FreeTextReview>- tags in the example discussed before.

The second realisation of the PhoneticTranslationHintsType is given by the following definition.

```

<complexType name="PhoneticTranslationHintsType">
  <sequence maxOccurs="unbounded">
    <element name="Word" type="string"/>
    <element name="PhoneticTranslation"/>
  </sequence>
</complexType>

```

The semantics of the new defined PhoneticTranslationHintsType, which are the same as in the version 1 described in the previous section, are specified in the following table.

Name	Definition
PhoneticTranslationHints	Contains a set of words and their corresponding pronunciations.
Word	Single word coded as string.
Phonetic_translation	This element contains the additional phonetic information about the corresponding text. For the representation of the phonetic information, the IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) or the SAMPA representation are chosen.

In the following, an example with an instance of the PhoneticTranslationHintsType version 2 is given, which refers again to the example discussed before.

```

<PhoneticTranslationHints>
  <Word>bpm</Word>
  <phonetic_translation>b&#152;p&#211;mi&#28A;n&#043</phonetic_tr
10  anslation>
  <Word>Kraut-Rappers</Word>
  <phonetic_translation>
kr&#372;r&#011;pe&#290;</phonetic_translation>
  <Word>MFG</Word>
15  <phonetic_translation>
em&#001;ef&#005;q&#011;</phonetic_translation>
  :
</PhoneticTranslationHints>

```

With this new definition of the PhoneticTranslationHintsType an instance of this type consists of the tags <Word> and <PhoneticTranslation> which always correspond to each other

and build one unit that describes a text and its associated phonetic transcription.

5 The phonemes used in the above described phonetic translation hints DSs are in general described also as printable characters using UNICODE presentation. However, in general the set of used phonemes will be restricted to a limited number. Therefore, for more efficient storage and transmission a binary fixed length or variable length code  
10 representation can be used for the phonemes, which eventually takes into account the statistics of the phonemes.

15 The additional phonetic transcription information is necessary for a huge amount of applications, which include a TTS functionality or speech recognition system. In fact the speech interaction with any kind of multimedia system is based on a single language, normally the native language of the user. Therefore the HMI (the known vocabulary) is  
20 adapted to this language. Nevertheless, the words which are used from the user or which should be presented to the user can also include terms of another language. Thus, the TTS system or speech recognition does not know the right pronunciation for these terms. Using the proposed phonetic  
25 description solves this problem and makes the HMI much more reliable and natural.

30 A multimedia system providing content of any kind to the user needs such phonetic information. Any additional text information about the content can include technical terms, names or other words needing a special pronunciation information to present it to the user via TTS. The same holds for news, emails or other information which should be read to the user.

Especially a film or music storage device, which can be a CD, CD-ROM, DVD, MP3, MD or any other device, contains a lot of films and songs with a title, actor name, artist name, genre, etc. The TTS system does not know how to pronounce all these words and the speech recognition can not recognise such words. If the user for example wants to listen to pop music and the multimedia system should give a list of available pop music via TTS, it would not be able to pronounce the found CD titles, artist names or song names without additional phonetic information.

If the multimedia system should present (via text-to-speech interfaces (TTS)) a list of the available film or music genres, it also needs this phonetic transcription information. The same also holds for the speech recognition to better identify corresponding elements of the textual description.

Another application is the radio (via FM, DAB, DVB, RDM, etc.). If the user wants to listen to the radio and the system should present a list of the available programs, it would not be possible to pronounce the programs, because the radio programs have names like "BBC", or "WDR". Others have a name using normal words like "Antenne Bayern" and some names are a mixture of both, e.g. "N-Joy".

The telephone application often provides a telephone book. Even in this case without phonetic transcription information the system can not recognise or present the names via TTS, because it does not know how to pronounce it.

- 14 -

R. 40159

So any functionality or application which presents information to the user via TTS or which uses a speech recognition needs a phonetic transcription for some words.

- 5      Optionally it is possible to transmit the reference on any given alphabet, which is used to represent the phonetic element.

- 10     The translation hints together with the corresponding elements of the textual description can be implemented in text-to-speech interfaces, speech recognition devices, navigation systems, audio broadcast equipment, telephone applications, etc., which use textual description in combination with phonetic transcription information for
- 15     search or filtering of information.

09.01.01 Sk/Zj

5

ROBERT BOSCH GMBH, 70442 Stuttgart

10

#### Claims

15

1. Method for upgrading a data stream of multimedia data, which comprises features with textual description, characterized in that in addition to the textual description a set of phonetic translation hints is included in the data stream, which specify the phonetic transcription of parts or words of the textual description.

20

2. Method according to claim 1, characterized in that a phonetic translation hint is followed by a word and its corresponding phonetic transcription.

25

3. Method according to one of claims 1 or 2, characterized in that a phonetic translation hint with the phonetic transcription of a word is valid for the whole textual description or parts of it without requiring that the phonetic transcription is repeated for each occurrence of the word for which the transcription is given in the textual description.

30

35

4. Method according to one of claims 1 to 3, characterized in that the phonetic translation hints are embedded in an MPEG-, e.g. MPEG-7-, datastream associated with textual type descriptors.

5 5. Method according to one of claims 1 to 4, characterized in that for the representation of phonetic transcription information reference on an alphabet in a given code format, e.g. the IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) or SAMPA, is made.

10 6. Method according to one of claims 1 to 5, characterized in that the phonemes used in the phonetic translation hints are restricted to a limited number.

15 7. Method according to claim 6, characterized in that a binary fixed length or variable length code representation is used for the phonemes.

8. Method according to claim 7, characterized in that coding of the phonemes takes into account the statistics of the phonemes.

20 9. Method according to one of claims 1 to 8, characterized in that the translation hints are stored in a speech recognition system to better identify corresponding elements of the textual description.

25 10. Method according to one of claims 1 to 8, characterized in that the translation hints together with the corresponding elements of the textual description are implemented in text-to-speech interfaces, speech  
30 recognition devices, navigation systems, audio broadcast equipment, telephone applications, etc., which use textual description in combination with phonetic information for search or filtering of information.



- 17 -

R. 40159

09.01.01 Sk/Zj

5

ROBERT BOSCH GMBH, 70442 Stuttgart

10

Method for upgrading a data stream of multimedia data

## Abstract

15

For upgrading a data stream of multimedia data, which comprises features with textual description, a set of phonetic translation hints is included in the data stream, which specify the phonetic transcription of parts or words of the textual description. The phonetic transcriptions have not to be repeated for each occurrence of a word. This

20

reduces the account of data necessary for storing or transmitting the description text.

**THIS PAGE BLANK (USPTO)**